To-day at the

Men's all-Wool blue, black | and brown

Beaver Overcoats, Sold all over at \$12 and \$15,

Men's all-Wool Cassimere

PANTS,

Worth \$4 and \$5, twenty patterns to select from.

China Silk Smoking Jackets, \$5. Silk Umbrellas, gold and Silver caps, \$1.75 to \$10. Cashmere Mufflers, 25c to \$1.50. All-Silk Mufflers, \$1 to \$5. Newest things in Holiday Neckwear 50c to \$1.50. Initial Suspenders, 50c. Fur Caps, 98c, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3. Genuine Alaska Seal Caps, London dye, \$5 to \$15. Story Books for children-Sunshine, the Home Picture Book and the Easy Book, \$1.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE

One of the holiday gifts that old and young, rich and poor, people of all conditions and persuasions, have come to expect is that offered annually by the railroads during holidays. In the railroads the people have a Santa Claus that has no favorites. He is just as lavish with his good gifts to those in the hovel as those who dwell in palaces. He presents to all the pleasant trips that reunite friends and relatives who live miles apart. The Kankakee Santa Claus is read and will be on hand, with headquarters at corner of Washington and Meridian streets and Union Depot, with his cheap trips in all directions. Come and see him Dec. 24, 25 and 26.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence Concludes that the Criminal Is a Sane Man.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The Society of Medical Jurisprudence discussed the Whitechapel murders, last evening, with the result, so far as evidenced by the talk, of concluding that "Jack the Ripper" is of sound mind. Lawyer Austin Abott read a paper which set forth that there remarkable persistence by the laws of heredity. from uncivilized ancestry. "The crimes show," said Mr. Abott, "a hand accustomed to rapid work, to expert celerity. Now, these qualities imply a considerable mental development on the part of the murderer. The chief source of error in the investigation of lunacy is the tendency of medical experts to infer disease from nature of the crime itself. Whitechapel murderer has not been caught, and his condition cannot, therefore, be diagnosed. While admitting the possibility of irsanity, it is well to consider the influence of heredity upon men, or the persistence of the barbarous disposition. The survival in civilized life of savage traits is not entirely outgrown. These slaughters are wholly within the lines of the habitual conduct of barbarous ancestors, indulged for the pleasurable sensations of witnessing human torture. As we view the persistence or survival of the laws of bloodshed mutilation, the Whitechapel murmay appear to be not very removed from that exhibition in history. Dr. Spitzka multiplied instances of herrible crimes of the Whitechapel variety, some of them committed by the Roman Emperors, some in the present century, and in all of them he observed one element plainly marked-sexual perversion. Medical authority. he said, has not been accustomed to regard men like "Jack the Ripper" insane. He recalled the strange Texas murders of two years ago, and suggested that the mysterious Texan and Jack are one and the same. He may begin his operations in some other city before long, he declared. The nine London crimes are certainly his first; they show too much practice. This barbarous element is present in greater or less degree in everyone of us. It is well known that criminals frequently haunt the places where their deeds are discussed, so it is entirely within the bounds of possibility that the Whitechapel murderer is now present in this room. Dr. Irwin, who was in London when some of the murders occurred, declared his belief that as civilization advanced and men found that simple, painless killing was an insufficient punishment for murder, there would be a return to the old idea of inflicting some measure of torture."

Annulling Fraudulent Naturalization Cer-

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 .- Proceedings were begun, today, in the Supreme Court to annul thirty-one certificates of naturalization granted last October by Judge Altgeld. These certificates were granted on the strength of the sworn affidavits of William, alias "Vite," Walker, who marched a lot of twenty-five ignorant Italians into Judge Altegeld's court room on Oct. 4, and six others on Oct. 15, and swore that he knew each of them personally and had known them for five years as moral, law abiding men and as proper subjects for citizenship. The proceedings are in the nature of an information in the name of the State's attorney on behalf of the people of the State of Illi-nois. The charge is that Walker had never even seen some of the applicants until Oct. 4, and that he himself had not lived in the county and State to exceed three months at that time. None of the applicants can read or write, or even speak the English language with any fluency. The information asked that the defendants be compelled to surrender their cetificates for cancellation and be enjoined from using them. Walker is under indictment.

Supposed Drowning of Five Men. SANDWICH, Mass., Dec. 14 .- A bottle containing the following note was picked up on the beach to day some three miles below Sandwich Harbor:
"Bark J.R. Huphrey, Bath. Me."

"We were out in the storm Nov. 25, and we write this to our friends, for when it is found we will be at the bottom of the wide ocean. Hoping that you will pray for us and tell our friends.

Jony Williams, Capt.

Tom/Lewis. JOHN O'NEILL LLY CAPROLL."

NEGRO WOMAN TURNS WHITE.

A Well-Authenticated Case Which Is Puzzling the Medical Men of Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 14.-Physicians are interested in the case of Julia Cisco, a middleaged colored woman, whose skin has turned white. She is a widow, and resides in Rock street, near Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights. Three years ago Warden Osborne, of the City Hospital, called at her home to remove a sick man, and had a conversation with Mrs. Cisco, who, he says, was then as black as the average negro. She visited the City Hospital yesterday with her grandson, who was sick, and Warden Osborns failed to recognize her, and when she recalled their conversation, three years ago, it was difficult to coavince him that the colored woman he then wet and the white woman who stood before him were identical. Mr. Osborne asked the woman to tell him about the change of her skin. With a marked negro accent she then told this story:

"I am fifty-three years old, and I lived for many years at No. 49 Mulberry street, New York. There are lots of people near there who will be able to verify what I say. I was always considered to be colored until I turned white as you now see me. I was born at Hoosac, Mass. My mother was a black Mohawk Indian, and my father a light Hoosac Indian. Neither of them, as far as I know, had negro blood in them. About 1860 I noticed white spots on my skin, and thought they were due to leprosy, but they disappeared, and I thought no more of them. My husband, who died in 1861, was very black. Three years ago a big white spot appeared on my arm, and was followed by others on my breasts and tips and other parts of my body. The doctors told me I would die. A cancer appeared in my breast, and I had an operation performed. I have been growing whiter ever since. When I expose myself to the wind, or work hard, my entire person turns a pinkish color. I can get any quantity of evidence in support of my statements. They are all true. Dr. E. W. Pyle, of 499 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, has known me a long

Dr. Pyle says he has known Mrs. Cisco about fifteen years, and that her story is true. He said Mrs. Cisco had frequently been visited by physicians, and that her case had caused much astonishment.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Fatal Accident at Stevens Point, Wis., Caused by the Collapse of a Scaffolding.

STEVENS POINT, With, Dec. 14.-A terrible accident happened here, about 9 o'clock this forenoon, by which four men lost their lives and another was seriously injured. Ten men were at work on the inside of the water-works standpipe, in course of construction, and were engaged upon a scaffolding nearly ninety feet from the foundation. Suddenly, and without a moment's warning, one side of the scaffolding gave way, precipitating five of the men to the stone bottom. The killed are:

CHARLES MYERS, of this city, who leaves a wife HARRY SILLS, of Chicago;

AL ALBUS and JACK AINSWORTH, waese

The three last named are young unmarried men. Myers commenced work but yesterday. The injured man is John Smith, also a stranger here. The foreman narrowly escaped with his life, being in at the bottom of the pipe when he heard the crash above, and sprang through the man-hole not a moment too soon. The other five men above also had narrow escapes.

Depression in the Glass Trade. CHICAGO, Dec. 14 .- Mr. N. T. DePauw. president of the large glass manufacturing concern at New All bany, Ind., was at the Palmer House to-day. "The glass business is in very bad way," he said. "The production of window glass is unnaturally large, and has doubled within the last two or three years. Within the last three years there have been ten new factories started in Indiana, and about as many more in Ohio. Every town that has struck natural gas wants glass works. In some cases land is given, the gas furnished free, and a bonus of \$25,000 given besides. The bonus is frequently larger than the

capital put in by the manufacturers. Factories are

started where there is nothing else but gas, and, if the gas gives out, as it appears to be doing in Ohio,

they will have to go out of business, for the majority

of them are too far away from coal. At any rate, the

production of window glass has been abnormally large, and it is now selling below cost." "Why don't the manufacturers combine and limit That would make a bad matter worse. It will have to be a case of survival of the fittest.' In Cincinnati, last month, there was held a meeting of forty or fifty glass-manufacturers, who, after discussing the condition of the business, appointed a committee to consider the practicability of forming a pool. This committee had a secret meeting at the Grand Pacific this morning. A general meeting of class manufacturers has been called to meet next

Counterfeiters Captured. SHARON, Pa., Dec. 14 .- Agents of the United States secret service succeeded in capturing three counterfeiters in a wild part of Morcer county, yesterday. They offered desperate resistance and all three were slightly wounded in the struggle. They gave the names of Reigelman, Thompson and Martin. Nearly a haif bushel of counterfeit coins, the dies and other counterfeiting apparatus was captured with them. After having their wounds dressed at Green-ville the trio were taken to Titusville. They have been operating for a long time, and the arrest is regarded as important.

WHEN INDICATIONS. SATURDAY-Fair weather; warmer.

Short way of saying "get there," an admo-nition that is at the bottom of all success in life. The first essential is to be

Nobody ever made a success who did not pay attention to dress, and nobody ever got an

For as little money as the great

WHEN CLOTHING STORE Is now parting with that garment. Come

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The Labor Federation Will Make a Demand to That Effect on the 1st Day of May, 1890.

St. Louis, Dec. 14.—The first work before the American Federation of Labor, this morning, was the reception of the report of the commit tee on boycott and labor. The committee recommended several boycotts. The convention then indorsed the use of union labels. The re port of the committee on constitution was taken up and considered seriatim. During the debate some serious reflections were cast upon the Knights of Labor, and the assertion made that that order was rapidly disintegrating.

O. R. Lake, representing the International Typographical Union, defended the Knights, and claimed that there was no foundation for statements that the order was dwindling away. At the afternoon session the committee on constitution continued its report. A provision for bonding the president and treasurer to the amount of \$2,000 was adopted, also, a provision placing the per capita tax from affiliated bodies at 1 cent per month, and \$25 per year from central labor unions.

The incoming executive council was ordered to devise a plan for industrial divisions, or

The committee on the eight-hour day reported favoring the calling of simultaneous massmeetings throughout the entire country for the purpose of furthering the eight-hour movement. They named the following dates for holding such meetings, viz.: Feb. 22, 1889; July 4, 1889; Labor day (first Monday in September.) 1889, and again on Feb. 22, 1890; recommending that the secretary of the federation shall collect all possible statistics bearing upon the question and its chances of success; also, that, where possible, amicable arrangements shall be made with employers for the short day. The committee declined to set a

definite day for the enforcement of the demand for eight hours, throwing that question back to the federation for its decision. Mr. Lavine, of Chicago, wanted May 1, 1890, fixed as the date, and also wanted the demand confined to the building trades only. Much eloquence was poured out on the subject; everybody wanted eight hours, and most of them wanted May 1, 1890 set as the day for the demand, which was finally agreed to.

Resolutions were adopted favoring the Australian system of voting; requesting President Harrison to appoint a union printer to the position of Public Printer: asking from legislatures and Congress the repeal of all conspiracy laws, and the passage of the bill now before Congress to confine convictmade goods to the States where manufactured. and probibiting the importation of convict-made goods; asking the abolition of contract-work on all public work, and favoring compulsory educa-

The federation then went into executive session for consideration of matter not desired to be made public. The executive session being over, recess was taken until 9 A. M., to-morrow. But little work remains to be done, and the delegates will probably complete their labors by

THE WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL.

Letter from General Harrison-Appointment of Representatives to the Celebration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 .- President elect Harrison has been invited to attend the centennial celebration of Washington's first inauguration in this city, on April 29 and 30 next, and also to refer to the observance of the event in his inaugural message. This is his reply:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30, 1888. Clarence Winthrop Bowen, Esq.: My Dear Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Nov. 27, in relation to the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington, and am very much obliged to you for the full detailed information as to the plans of the committee, which you have given me. Of course, a response to the official invitation must be deferred. I shall be glad to have from Mr. King, at his earliest convenience, any information or historical

reference that would be of service to me, in case I am called upon to take any part in the interesting exercises which your committee have in contemplation. Very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON. President Cleveland and those who now constitute his Cabinet have been invited to attend. A ball will be held on April 29, in the evening. and the dinner will be given on April 30. Temporary buildings will be constructed about the Metropolitan Opera-house to accommodate the crowd. Those in charge of the affair have re-

tives to the celebration: Washington Territory-Tacoma, Samuel A. Wheel-wright; Seattle, Watson C. Squire; Spokane Falls, J.

ceived notice of the following appointments by

State and Territorial Governors of representa-

Ohio-Fremont, R. B. Hayes; Springfield, Asa S. Bushnell; Cincinnati. Wm. S. Groesbeck, Hon. W. Herron; Columbus, Clinton D. Firestone, Selwyn N. Owen: Cleveland, Edwin Cowles. Missouri-St. Louis, Hon. D. H. Armstrong, Gen. D. M. Frost, Gov. E. D. Stanard; Springfield, Hon. Charles B. McAfee; St. Genevieve, Gen. Herman A. Royer; Jefferson City, George R. Bonn; Hannibal, Hon. Rufus Anderson; St. Joseph, Dr. E. A. Donlin; Mexico, Benjamin Fireman; Kansas City, Hon. H. C.

lowa-Hon. John A. Kasson. West Virginia-Charleston, Hon. Henry S. Walker, W. F. Thompson, P. F. Duffy, B. S. Morgan, R. P. Chew, Hon. B. D. Lucas, B. C. Washington; Wheeling, Alfred Caldwell; Moorefield. Hon. Joseph Sprigg; Romney, S. L. Flournoy; Clarksburg, John J. Davis.

A Suit Involving Millions. ST. PAUL, Dec. 14.-The famous suit of Jesse P. Farley against James J. Hill, the estate of the late Norman W. Kittson, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, was called before Judge Brewer, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day. The action is brought by Mr. Farley to recover an equal share with Messrs. Hill and Kittson in the stock of defendant company, and involves several million dollars. The case has been to the United States Supreme Court, and was there decided in favor of Mr. Farley. The detendants were ordered to answer the bill, and they have done so, denying Mr. Farley's claims. They deny that Mr. Farley ever became a member of the syndicate by the agreement of Kittson and Hill, and again set up the legal objection which was raised in the Supreme Court, that Mr. Farley, having been the general manager and receiver of the road, could not lawfully have such an interest as questions of law and fact. Several days will be consumed in presenting the case.

Wife Shot Because She Was in Good Health. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 14 .- Lawrence Richards, a oung man of twenty-six years, who has acquired about \$50,000 by legacies and who is suffering from consumption, shot his wife last evening. The ball passed through the right arm and breast, and ranged downward, being extracted from the left sine. Richards, after the shooting, ran away, but returned and wanted to kiss his wife. When arrested he told the policeman that he shot his wife because she was in good health. She will recover.

OSMAN DIGNA'S TRUMP CARD

Almost Positive Evidence that He Holds Stanley and Emin Bey as Prisoners.

They Will Be Released on Condition that England and Egypt Consent to the Complete Abandonment of the Port of Suskim.

In Case of Refusal It Is Deemed Probable that Both Men Will Be Killed.

The French Chamber of Deputies Postpones Payment of Panama Canal Obligations-O'Brien and the Parnell Commission.

STANLEY AND EMIN BEY.

Good Reasons for Believing They Are Prisoners in the Hands of Osman Digna.

LONDON, Dec. 14.-In the letter received at Suakim from Osman Digna, and which is supposed to have contained the announcement that Emin Pasha and a white traveler (presumably Stanley) had fallen into the hands of the Mahdi, were inclosed copies of a dispatch from a dervish leader at Lado to Khalifa Pasha giving the date of Emin Pasha's surrender as Oct. 10, and a letter to Emin Pasha from the Khedive, which the latter handed to Henry M. Stanley when he was at Cairo.

It is rumored that Osman Digna, in his letter, expressed a willingness to surrender Emin Pasha and his white companion, provided Egypt would agree to abandon Suakim. If this proposal is not accepted, it is believed that both captives will be killed.

Alone with his letter Osman Digna sent several Spider cartridges, which, he alleged, were taken from the white traveler. The Zanzibaris in Stanley's expedition were armed with Snider rifles, but there were none in the possession of the dervishes.

General Grenfell recognized the letter which Osman Digna had inclosed as the original one which he had drafted for the Khedive. Thus Stanley's capture is virtually beyond a doubt. The Congo State officers have not been informed

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Smith, the government leader, replying to Mr. Wilfred Lawson, said that so far as was known to the government the letter written by Osman Digna announced the surrender of Emin Pasha and a white traveler. The government had no means of knowing whether these allegations were well founded.

Mr. Stanhope, Minister of War, replying to Mr. Dillon, stated that the cost of the army of occupation in Egypt during the current year year would be £110,600. This expense would be borne by Egypt. If the operations entailed further expenditures, the government would consider how they should be met. The Egyptian government had approved the sending of re-

inforcements to Suskim. It is evident from the non-committal reply Mr. Smith gave the House of Commons, this afternoon, to questions regarding the capture of Emin Bey and Henry M. Stanley, that the government are completely nonplussed, and have no accurate information in the matter further than is generally known. It is generally conceded that Osman Digna holds a trump card against which his opponents are powerless to play, and that the government can only yield on

the former's own terms. at is believed in the lobbies of the House tonight that England will be forced to treat with the successful commander for the evacuation of Suskim, for the government will not dare to sacrifice the prisoners whom Osman Digna threatens to kill unless the town is abandoned. Public opinion in England already revolts against the Soudan expedition, and this latest phase of the affair intensifies the feeling. There can scarcely be any doubt that the white traveler mentioned as surrendering with Emin Bey is Stanley, as everything thus far tends to confirm this opinion. The balance of opinion among African experts has, for some time past, accepted the theory that Staniey had been working towards Emin, and, if not actually with him, was near him. Intense interest is felt here in the fate of the intrepid explorer. and no one for a moment believes that the government will allow his life to be sacrificed in order to save Suakim. Further developments in the matter are awaited with much anxiety.

Osman Digna's letter was a reply to Major Rundle's request of last August for news of Emin Pasha. The letter asserts that the Mahdi had conquered the whole of the equatorial provinces. The Lado letter stated that one white man escaped.

Refugees at Handoub confirm the statement in the letter. The Emin relief expedition committee are doubtful of the genuineness of the Osman Digna letter. They suggest that the Khedive's letter may be a copy stolen at Cairo, but they think it more likely that Stanley sent on runners to Emin with letters, and that these runners were captured. In any case, they are hopeful that, even if Emin is a captive, Stanley is still free.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The German Reichstag Grants the Powers Asked by Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, Dec. 14 .- In the Reichstag, to-day, Dr. Windthorst, in moving his resolution relative to the suppression of the East African slave trade, said that the resolution was based upon the speech from the throne, and that Germany should co-operate with the other powers. The recent white book, he said, showed that Prince Bismarck was following the only correct course, and he hoped that this energetic action would be continued. The full initiative should be left to the government. The Reichstag must confine itself to formulating general proposals, but it should also, irrespective of religion or party, proclaim its views in the matter.

Herr Woermann, National Liberal, supported the resolution, urging that Germany should follow the example of England in the suppression of slavery. The steps so far taken, he said, were insufficient. Germany should increase her efforts in connection with colonial matters.

Herr Helldorff, Conservative, warmly approved the resolution, but declared that the private East Africa Company should only serve as a bridge over which the state's politico-colonial enterprise should advance.

Count Herbert Bismarck described the debate as perfectly satisfactory, showing perfect unanimity. He said the situation was but little changed since the appearance of the white book, except that Portugal had joined the blockade. He dwelt at length on the evils of slavery, the suppression of which, he said, devolved upon Germany as a duty of honor. [Applause.] The abolition of slavery was a preliminary condition to opening Africa to Christianity and European civilization and trade. "So far," he said, "we have been hand in hand with England, who has cordially supported Germany." He then referred to France's share in the blockade, and said Germany would endeavor to continue the negotiations with France, being encouraged thereto by the present debate. "Before continuing operations," said Count Herbert, "we shall obtain information regarding the country and its inhabitants from persons acquainted with both, and we shall readily rely on the information given by the noted explorer, Lieut. Wissman, who will see the present commotion. We shall neglect nothing that our duty to Germany's renown and honor shall dictate. We must relieve the navy as far as possible. The formation of a colonial corps must be considered, but meanwhile the details of this scheme must be reserved. We must certainly confine action to the limitations marked by the Reichstag. I hope that the Reichshe claims. The proofs have been taken and the hear- tar, when it meets again, a few weeks hence, will unanimously support a bill which is useful and will redound to the honor of the Reichstag and the government for many future years. [Loud applause]. Continuing, Count Herbert said it was estimated that a hundred colonial troops would be required at three or four points on the coast with thirty white men as leaders and 500 reserves. Herr Bamberger feared that foreign countries would suspect that there was an interested policy behind the motion. It would not do, he said, to compare long cultivated countries, such as the

East Indies or Japan, with East Africa, where fever was rife and vegetation scarce. He so-

and he protested against supporting the East Africa Company out of the tax-payers' pocket. Herr Kardoroff asked the Reichstag for unanimous support of the motion. He said that if Germany lost her hold in East Africa her colo-nial policy would collapse. Herr Grad, Independent, supported the mo-

Herr Singer, Socialist, said he was opposed to any colonial policy.

Dr. Windthorst said that slavery could not be abolished without material means, but that these means should only be applied to the abolition of slavery, and to no other purpose.

The motion was adopted, only the Socialists and new Liberals, with the exception of Herr Goldschmidt, opposing.

PANAMA CANAL FINANCES.

The French Chamber Orders Three Months'

Delay in Payment of Liabilities. Paris, Dec. 14.-In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, submitted a bill authorizing a postponement for three months of payment of the Panama Company's liabilities, including interest and the redemption of bonds. He said the lottery for prizes attached to the bonds issued under the law of 1888 would continue, in accordance with the guarantee of that law. The postponement of the payment of interest, he said, would not apply to bonds which had not been issued on Dec. 1. This derogation of the civil law appeared to the government to be justified by the interest attached to the canal project. The pro-posed delay would give time to consider fresh arrangements for relieving the company's em-barrassments. He urged that a committee be

appointed to consider the measure.

M. Jumel thought the danger was not imminent and did not justify the interruption of the business of the Chamber. M. Goirand opposed the bill. He censured the managers of the canal. He said it would be impossible to leave the work of construction in their hands any longer, as they had been guilty of employing misrepresentations in order to attract capital.

M. Peytral insisted upon the urgency for the measure. Delay would render it useless. M. Kergarloue expressed the fear that the government would be led into guaranteeing the operations of the canal company.

M. Flouquet, the Prime Minister, said the government simply asked for a committee. They would remain master of the committee's decisions. The government were solely solicitous for the small bondholders. If the Chamber should reject the bill, the company would be bankrupt. If they adopted it the company would be given time to make other arrangements.

Urgency for the bill was then granted by rote of 333 to 156. Of the committee appointed to consider the Panama bill 17 are opposed to it, 2 favor it and reserve their opinions.

M. De Lesseps and his colleagues have resigned from the Tribunal of the Reine. At their request the tribunal appointed M. Hue, M. Baudelot and M. De Nounandie to settle up the Papama's affairs.

In an interview, M. De Lesseps said he was estisfied with the government action, which he was confident would enable him to complete the canal. Most complete accord reigned between the government and the company. He was unable to give the details, but a commission, of which M. Normandie was a member, had already been appointed to work with the present administration and commission. The required would undoubtedly found. It is reported that in the event of the Chamber rejecting the bill, a comthe bination headed by the governor of the credit foncier will be ready to complete the enterprise. It is stated that the government refuses to give the canal an official character by a state guarantee, because it undertook, in 1880, not to do so out of consideration for America's promise that she would not oppose the construction of the canal while it remained a private enter-

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Editor O'Brien Offends the Tribunal and Is Ordered to Appear Before It.

LONDON, Dec. 14 .- At the sitting of the Parnell commission, to-day, Attorney-general Webster, counsel for the Times, requested that the court should sit on Tuesday next, in order that he might be enabled to make an application as to what course the court would pursue respecting Mr. Wm. O'Brien and an article which had appeared in his paper, the United Ireland, in which it was stated that "The time has arrived for plain speaking in regard to the forgeries commission. We do not intend to wait until the forger allows us to speak. We do not care two pence for the opinion of three judges who were especially selected in the teeth of a justly indignant Liberal protest by the forger's friends and accomplices.'

Presiding Justice Hannen indicated that the court had arranged to adjourn to-day. He added that if he could he would instantly relinquish his seat in the commission, but he had a duty before him which it was impossible to evade. Mr. Reid, of counsel for the Parnellites, called attention to observations made by the warden of Merton College, in which he likened Michael Davitt and other Home-rulers to the Whitechap- | with the immediate necessity for annexation.

The judges retired for consultation, and when they returned, Justice Hannon announced that they had decided that an affidavit reciting the utterances of Mr. O'Brien and his paper must be immediately filed, and that Mr. O'Brien must appear before the commission at 10 o'clock to-morrow. They had also decided that a notice must be served upon the warden of Merton College ordering him to attend the first meeting

of the new sitting in January. Thomas O'Conner, who testified on the 4th inst. concerning the alleged doings of the inner circle of the League, was recalled and crossexamined by Sir Charles Russell for the Parnellites. O'Connor adhered to the statement that he had received £7 in payment for moonlighting. The money was in £1 notes, and two of them were cashed by the National Bank. He had decided to give evidence simply with the object of putting an end to the hell upon earth

in Ireland.

January.

Sir Charles Russell asked: "Were you asked, in order to exterminate the Parnellites, to tell queer things!" The witness evaded the question, but Sir

Charles pressed him hard, remarking that he used the term "queer things" advisedly. The witness at last admitted that a Mr. Walter, in behalf of the Times, had strongly urged him to give evidence.

Sir Charles Russell here produced a letter and handed it to the witness, who admitted that he wrote it. It was addressed to his brother, and said that he (the witness) had got himself summoned by the Times, thinking he could make a few pounds, but found that he could not unless he would swear to queer things. On the redirect examination the witness, in reply to Attorney general Webster, said that since be first gave evidence his family had telegraphed him to the effect that they would die of shame unless, when he was cross-examined, he denied the evidence he had already given before the court. Later in the day Mr. Reid stated that Mr. O'Brien was in Dublin and probably would be unable to attend to-morrow. The court was, therefore, adjourned to Jan. 15.

Accident on Board a Torpedo Boat. Paris, Dec. 14 .- Two men were killed and many others injured by the breaking of a capstan on board the torpedo boat Japon, at Toulon.

Foreign Notes. Spain has agreed to arbitrate in the boundary question between Peru and Ecuador. At Paris, yesterday, M. Maurel and M. Clemenceau fought a duel with swords. M. Clemenceau was wounded in the shoulder.

The American base-ball players have arrived a Sydney. They will play three games in that city and will then proceed to Melbourne. The court yesterday refused to release Mr. Gent-Davis, M. P., who is imprisoned for breach of trust; consequently he will remain in jail until the 11th of

scribing money for the purchase of an album of Roman views to be presented to Mr. Gladstone as a souvenir of his visit. W. H. Smith, the government leader in the English House of Commons, will, to-day, start for Monte Carlo to recuperate from the fatigue of the session. Mr.

British and American residents at |Rome are sub-

Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will act as the leader during Mr. Smith's absence. Lord Dufferin, the retiring Governor-general of | for a commercial union?" India, was yesterday, at Bombay, tendered an ovation on the occasion of his departure for England. The English and foreign ships in the harbor were decked with flags and gave the ex-Viceroy a salute.

scriptions to aid Miss Weidmann, the German governess, in her breach of promise suit against Captain Robert Horace Walpole, the future Earl of Oxford. Michael Davitt's name heads the list of subscriptions. On Thursday night Mr. Michael Davitt causually met, in a London restaurant, Captain Boycott, whose name has become a synonym for a disagregable meth-od of treatment popular in Ireland. The two chatted pleasantly together, as if they had not a difference in

THE BUTTERWORTH SCHEME

The Proposition of the Ohio Statesman Causes Commotion in the Dominion,

Rousing the Violent Opposition of Loyalists and Hampering Annexationists-Talk by Prominent Men and Newspapers.

Sellers Likely to Remain the Nominal Head of the District Attorney's Office.

Indiana Democrats Explain Why They Have Failed to Secure an Indictment Against Col. Dudley-Other Washington News.

BUTTERWORTH'S PLAN.

It Rouses a Storm of Talk, For and Against. Among the Canadians.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 14.-Regarding Congressman Butterworth's annexation resolution, the text of which was published here, Mr. Howell, Minister of Customs, said, last night, that "it was the greatest rot ever propounded by a man who had any pretensions to being a statesman. In the first place," said Mr. Howell, "the people of Canada do not want annexation with the United States, foreible illustration of which we have had in the recent Dominion elections, which were run on either commercial union or unrestricted reciprocity lines-one remove only from annexation, which, in reality, either implies. Do you suppose for one moment the Dominion government dare propose a commission, ad suggested by Mr. Butterworth, for consideration of the question. Any member of the Cabinet who ventured to make such a proposition would be drummed out of the country. An annexation sentiment has no existence in Canada, save among a few hoodlums who are endeavoring to gain notoriety through advocating a movement no one of any responsibility joins in."

Sir Hector Langevy, the Hon. John Costigar and Minister of Marine and Fisheries Tupper were equally pronounced in denouncing Congressman Butterworth, whose action they characterized as "cheek."

At the clubs and about the leading hotels the Butterworth resolution has been the one topic of conversation, and outside of the Cabinet there are many prominent political men who do not hesitate to say that there is a growing sentiment in favor of a political alliance with the United States. A leading political light said that Canada had wearied of being a subservient followes of the dictates of Downingstreet, and wanted to make her own treaties, which she could not do so long as she remained a dependency of Great

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—The publication here of the resolution introduced by Mr. Butterworth has had a startling effect. Everybody is discussing it and everybody is looking forward anxiously as to what course the Senate and House of Representatives will pursue. Never since the famous annexation manifesto of fifty years ago has there been such an expression of public feeling as during the past two months. "Appexation" is almost the sole topic in political circles; but it was regarded sim-

ply as a growing issue and not one to be immediately dealt with. Commercial union and unrestricted reciprocity were recognized as convenient synonyms for the more expressive term. Now, the Butterworth resolution is regarded as bringing the matter to a focus. A leading commercial-union member of Parliament told a reporter that undoubtedly the issue at the next general election would be annexation, and that it was an open secret that it would be the leading plank in the Liberal platform. Butterworth's resolution had put a different phase on the question. He did not think it would pass both houses without a good deal of delay, but the probabilities were that eventually the United States would invite Great Britain and Canada to appoint a commission. In that case it would be an impossibility to "scotch" the question in Parliament, and Liberal chances of getting in power would be proportionately . strengthened. Whether the Conservatives would take the chances of defeat by a blind opposition, he was not prepared to say. It was likely that when the Tories came to realize fully the strength of public feeling on the subject of annexation they would advocate commercial union and come to a sort of amicable compromise which would settle the present commercial difficulties with the United States, thus doing away The great objection of Conservative politicia to annexation is the loss of power, and the course outlined above might give them a re-

newed lease of office for a few years. "The mask is off at last," said Mr. Taillon, Conservative leader in the Provincial Parliament; "we have held all along that commercial union was disguised annexation, and here now is Mr. Butterworth, the most pronounced advocate of the former policy, coming out boldly for annexation. Loyal Canadians will have to kill the pigmy soon, as it is fast growing into a

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—Commenting on the Butterworth resolution, the Empire, the leading government organ, calls it an insulting overture. and says it is the leaders of the Canadian opposition who have by their conduct and their words of sympathy invited this insult to their

The Globe (opposition) says: One thing can be said for Mr. Butterworth's curious proposal. Its adoption by Congress would probably lead to a thorough exposition and understanding of Canadian opinion as to the prospect of political union with the United States. We have no doubt that the judgment of Canadians in the matter would be such as to cure our neighbors of a delusion that has long kept them from trying to make the best possible of the political separation of the two coun-

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The Evening Post contains the following: The Canadian annexation resolutions introduced in Congress by Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, have greatly moved the Canadians both in the United States and across the St. Lawrence. Erastus Wiman said to-day to a reporter who asked him what he thought of Mr. Butterworth's resolution: "I'm knocked between the eyes. I never saw such a fatal mistake. I cannot conceive how Butterworth came to do it. The idea I have is that there never was so contented a people as the Canadians." Mr. Wiman then took up a copy of the address he delivered Wednesday picht at West New Brighton, S. I., and read an extract from it beginning thus:

So pronounced is the sentiment in Canada against annexation that to-morrow it would be utterly impossible to elect a constable to office, much less a member of Parliament, who openly advocated this measure.

With that for a text, Mr. Wiman continued: "I am very much disturbed at Mr. Butterworth's move. He says there are two parties to every bargain. In this case there happen to be three, viz.: The United States, Canada and England. If two out of these three parties are unwilling to trade, a trade is impossible. There has not been the slightest sign on the part of these two for political union. Until there is such a sign, it is submitted that an invitation given and rejected would do more harm than good. The effect of this proposal for political union at the present time in Congress will be to make very difficult the task of the Liberal party in Canada to secure closer commercial relations. Indeed, it will be almost a hopeless attempt if Congress should, by the passage of these resolutions, persist in this effort. It will take fifty years to achieve political union by approaching it in this way. Commercial union, on the other hand, is a certainty in five years, so far as trade and com-

"What do you consider the most feasible plan "The resolution reported in the House last a Republican member of the committee on

merce is concerned."

March by Representative R. R. Hitt, of Illinois, foreign affairs, providing for the appointment The London Pall Mall Gazette is receiving subof commissioners to confer with representatives of Canada to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts in commercial union, is a good scheme. It is infinitely more feasible than that scheme of Mr. Butterworth's. The fact is." concluded Mr. Witnan, "this is a political move only, inaugurated by Mr. Butterworth, acting for the Republican party. Way, I have had